

[From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade.
The Great Pacific Railroad.

TABLE OF DISTANCES BETWEEN NEW YORK AND
SAN FRANCISCO AND THE GREAT EAST.

The near completion of the great Pacific Railroad attracts such general attention not only throughout our own nation but in Europe, and inquiries are so frequent regarding the particular of travel, that we have compiled the following table, from the best material at hand showing as nearly as possible the various distances run, from point to point, and the ordinary time consumed in making the trip from New York, over each section of road, to San Francisco, the great metropolis of the Golden West:

	Miles.	Hours.
New York to Chicago, Ill	911	35 1/2
Chicago to Omaha, Nebraska	491	25 1/2
Omaha to Bryan	858	43
Bryan to Ogden, Utah	231	10 1/2
Ogden to Elko, Nevada, via Central Pacific Railroad	278	12 1/2
Elko to Sacramento, Cal., via Central Pacific Railroad	405	81
Sacramento to San Francisco, via Western Pacific railroad	117	31 1/2
Total	3,853	162 1/2

Thus a total distance of 3,853 miles is made, according to the present schedule time, in six days, seventeen and a half hours, actual time, by a traveler's watch, from which we deduct three and a half hours, difference of time, when going West, leaving the apparent time consumed in making the trip in six days and fourteen hours.

At San Francisco the mails will connect with the various steamship lines running on the Pacific, and may be landed at Honolulu in nine days from the city or fifteen and a half days from New York. They can reach Japan in nineteen days from San Francisco, or twenty-five and a half days from Great Britain, thus beating the British in its westward voyage by the Peninsular, and Oriental steamers by three or four weeks. The route between Yokohama, Japan, and either Hong Kong or Shanghai, is readily accomplished by the Pacific mail steamships in from five to six days, which, added to the time in reaching Japan, will give the through time necessary to reach either of the above named ports of China.

The Monroe Doctrine So called—Its Purpose and Meaning.

The New York Tribune's remark of yesterday that there is no good reason to doubt the truthfulness of the recent famous dispatch from London, has created some discussion here. It is argued by some that the United States must lower her tone, and that such humiliation must vastly effect the popularity of the dominant faction. Such is the legitimate effect of going off half-cocked, under the ignominy of Sumner's extravagant rhetoric and Chandler's braggadocio.

In truth, the whole course of the Senate, and its blind endorsement by the Executive in the indecent haste displayed in the recall of Minister Johnson and otherwise, have placed the people of this country in an entirely false position. It was attempted some months ago by the radical press to show that the so-called "Monroe doctrine" was a justification of imperialism on the part of the government. To intelligent readers it is unnecessary to say that it meant precisely the reverse. The passage in the message of Mr. Monroe to Congress in 1823 which is popularly known under this name, was inserted in consequence of the alarm given in the affairs of individual nations and their dependencies, prompted by the combined absolute governments of Europe, known as the "Holy Alliance." The invasion of Spain by France in 1808 to prevent the establishment of a constitutional government, to which King Ferdinand had consented, and to which there was little or no opposition in Spain, was an example of the application of the pernicious principles asserted by these despots. Mr. Monroe, in the message referred to, protested against this doctrine being applied to America, and declared that any attempt on the part of European powers to extend the system of "national interference" for the purpose of controlling in any manner the governments of this hemisphere, "which had established their independence," would be considered as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States.

This is not there is of the Monroe doctrine, and it will be perceived that the absurd conduct of Congress, as a body for the past few years, and the recent houseless speeches of its individual members, have not only placed this government in direct antagonism to the principles thus avowed in 1823, but given the governments of France, England and Spain, the high stand point of maintaining those principles against their threatened violation on our part. A time may come, and doubtless will, when it will suit the interests and sentiments of all parties, that the present colonies of European powers on this continent should either form themselves into separate republics or become absorbed in this; but the policy (if such it can be called) inaugurated by Radicals, and in the process of being carried out by force, must, in the nature of things, necessarily postpone it.

WHY THERE WILL BE NO WAR WITH ENGLAND.

The New York Times says that a leading member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations scouts the idea that there will be a war between England and the United States, growing out of the Alabama claims. He gives the following reasons for his faith:

"First, it would necessarily be a naval war, for the invasion and conquest of Canada would be only the work of a week. Being a naval war, the destruction of commerce and shipping of both countries would be almost the only result. England has three times the number of steam vessels that we have, all her passenger and mail steamships being available in twenty-four hours as a war flotilla.

"Second, a war with England would cost the United States at least \$2,000,000,000, which would eventually end in repudiation. Meanwhile, the identical loss and suffering to both countries would be incalculable.

"Third, the United States cannot afford to hold the British North American possessions as conquered provinces. Four millions of discontented people on the North, and as many on the South, would produce a state of affairs anything but pleasant.

The Cotton Crop.—We continue to receive from all sections the most encouraging accounts of the cotton crop. The continued cold nights and the recent cold winds which have prevailed throughout the entire Eastern and middle sections of the State have caused the plant to die and in many localities the crop has been ploughed up and replanted in corn.

The Carolina Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

Thursday, June 3, 1869.

The attention of school teachers is called to the advertisement of Rev. R. H. Reid School Commissioner for Spartanburg.

Not to be Sold.

To prevent disappointment to any one, we announce that the sale of the Crawfordville Cotton Factory, advertised for the last three weeks to be sold on Saturday in June, by the Clerk of the Court, has been indefinitely postponed.

Phoenix Ironworks.

We call special attention to the advertisement in this issue, of Messrs Goldsmith & Kind, of Columbia, S. C. Our citizens can see a specimen of the work from this establishment on the monument erected to Col. O. E. Edwards, in the grave yard at this place. This beautiful railing will satisfy any one of the skill of these gentlemen as artificers in iron.

T. G. Nassie.

This gentleman, late of the firm of Twitty & Co., has opened a business at the store of Mr. J. W. Harvey. This fact has already been discovered by many persons, as seen from the influx of customers to this establishment. See advertisement.

Bishop Lynch.

This dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church, Bishop of the diocese of South Carolina, made a flying visit to our town last week, arriving Tuesday afternoon, and leaving Wednesday morning. His discourse in the Court House, at night, to a hastily collected audience, was a general review of the history of the Christian Church. He spoke of the Commission of Christ to the Apostles—the day of Pentecost—early persecutions under Roman emperors—heroic firmness and fortitude of the Christian martyrs—the divine preservation of the Church from destruction and from corrupting change—its immutable stability and continuous growth in numbers and strength, all along through the centuries, until the present time.

There are not many Roman Catholics in this place, and this is the first visit of so high an official of that Church, which has occurred within our recollection.

State Assessment and Taxation.

We find an important and interesting exhibit in statistical tables made up for the Charleston News, of the assessment of taxable property, real and personal, in the State, monies and credits, and statements of the acreage and value of plough lands, also of wood, unencultivated and marsh lands. From these tables it appears that the following is the assessed value of the real and personal property of the State:

Real Property	\$125,171,088
Personal Property	38,851,251
Total	\$164,022,339

Three fourths of one per cent., the tax upon this amount will produce \$1,230,167, State tax, being \$7.50 on every thousand, or 75 cents on each hundred dollars of the assessed value of the real and personal property in the State. In addition to this, Spartanburg pays a County Tax of thirty cents on each \$100 of the assessed amount of the real and personal property in this District. It appears from an abstract of the real property in this State, as returned by the District Assessors, that the real estate in Spartanburg was valued by them at \$2,093,886, and 100 per cent. added by the State Board of Equalization, raised this amount to \$4,187,772. In an abstract of the personal property, monies and credits, as returned by the District Assessors, the value is put down in Spartanburg, at \$2,032,705, which added to the assessed value of the real property, makes \$6,220,477, taxable in this District, and produces a tax, State and District, of \$63,315.98 to be paid by Spartanburg District. To this amount will be added capitation tax of \$1 per head, increasing the tax paid by the District, to about \$70,000.

The following figures, showing the comparative amount and value of all the lands in the State and in this District, will also be found of interest, if we do not question their correctness:

Value of Real Property in State	\$125,171,088
" " Spartanburg	4,187,772
" Personal property in State	38,851,251
" " Spartanburg	2,032,705
ARABLE OR PLOUGH LANDS.	
No. Acres in the State	2,400,450
Value	\$13,501,201
No. Acres in Spartanburg	75,581
Value	\$441,300
WOOD LANDS.	
No. Acres in the State	11,552,377
Value	\$23,111,617
No. acres in Spartanburg	248,413
Value	764,365

It will be seen from the above figures that the arable or plough lands in Spartanburg are valued at near \$6 per acre, while the wood land is valued at \$3 per acre. We also learn from the tabular statements referred to, that the assessed value of the personal property, monies and credits of Spartanburg District, is the largest of any District in the State, except Charleston. The assessment of the real estate of Orangeburg was increased 30 per cent by the State Board of Equalization; that of Kershaw, 200 per cent.; many other District assessments were raised 100 per cent. The tax assessment of the State amounts to \$230,000 more than is authorized to be assessed by the law, which says "there shall not be assessed and collected an amount exceeding one million dollars."

For the Carolina Spartan.

"Honor to whom Honor."

MR. EDITOR:—We were surprised that your enterprising Journal, contained no notice of the grand performance of our "Amateur Marauders," on the night of the 25th instant. Such exhibitions, of native talent, so highly cultivated, certainly deserves the reward of newspaper notoriety, even if they should fail to reach a higher point in fame, which is sometimes attained by less meritorious performers. The attention of the whole town was attracted, and even the soundest sleepers abandoned the embraces of Morpheus, to witness the sublime entertainments. We will not attempt to describe the scenes in regular order or minute detail, as they were crowded upon each other in such rapid succession, and were of such a thrilling and startling nature, as to excite in the listener or beholder, emotions of so violent a nature as to preclude the possibility of critical analysis. All that we can gather from those who had the best opportunity of observation, will only authorize us to indulge in some general reflections, which although they may fall far short of doing the subject justice, will at least indicate, that the audience was not altogether in-sensible to the excellence of the performance, and the genius of the performers.

The unexpected ringing of the "town bell" between 11 and 12 o'clock, p. m., announced that something was up, but before anybody had time to reach the streets, a certain confused, incoherent yelling, dispelled all fears of fire, and everybody began to nerve themselves for the promised entertainment. I wish I could describe in appropriate terms, the character of this yelling alluded to—I know nothing in nature equal to it. There is an animal with long ears, which enjoys some celebrity for his vocal performances, but the most voracious of these would hang its head in shame, if he could hear the yelling aforesaid. But he might console himself with the reflection that his inferiority is owing to no want of natural endowment, but can only be attributed to his misfortune in not having received so thorough a training as this rival species of the genus *caninus*. He should remember, that he has never been educated to delight his auditory with the performance of profane interludes and vulgar variations.

The next scene we remember, was a feat of legerdemain, which the Court House was magically converted into a bowling alley; the floor of the passage was made the ball-planes, the back-door the pins, and convenient stones, the balls—there was nothing very remarkable in this part of the performance, except the exceeding brilliancy of the conception.

The scene was then rapidly changed, and the audience permitted to witness feats of stone throwing at Mr. Ark Johnson's work shop, which for precision aim, jactatory force and effective execution, divided into insignificant the renowned deed of the slayer of Goliath—David had comparatively nothing to unsteady his nerves—nothing but a single giant to confront him, whilst our "Amateurs" had to nerve themselves against the frightful possibility of rousing from his slumbers of the Chief Marshal of the town. David did nothing but kill a giant, whilst these, by their might and powers, shattered into a thousand fragments, the window-glass and sash of the aforesaid work-shop, and evanished its plank-ridden walls.

The next part of the performance was an exhibition of mechanical skill and ingenuity in removing several points from the bars of an iron fence, and in an incredibly short time—which they carried off as trophies of their success.

The attractiveness of their various performances was greatly enhanced by frequent interludes, introducing of well-measured oaths, and night toned vulgarity.

In justice to themselves, we think the performers should have deferred the remaining part of the performance to another time, as they began to show marked signs of weariness of limb, thickness of tongue and indistinctness of voice. But with indomitable perseverance, they continued, until one by one, from their exhaustion, they retired to the most convenient resting place.

We would gladly give the names of the several performers, but the modesty of true greatness has kept them *anon*, and we refrain from mentioning those we do know, lest the others might accuse us of making invidious discriminations. But if they will only persevere in the course they have begun, their names will not long remain unknown. It requires no prophetic ken to picture them at no distant day, figuring in high places, and their names enrolled among the undying records of the country.

"Many a rose is borne to blis-himseen," but these are a different species of blossom altogether. Let *nil desperandum* be their motto, and it will not be long, before the humble tribute, now being paid to their genius, will be lost in the widespread notoriety which shall encircle their names. Although I cannot gratify the public curiosity by publishing the names of the heroes of this article, I feel that it is due to them to say, that those of them I know, are young gentlemen of fine opportunities—elegant manners, address and *dress*—have ever held in deserved contempt anything like labor—unders and perfectly the art of person adoration, with an insipid pocket book. Have never deigned to approach nearer than a *stone's throw* to a work-shop; are eminently accomplished in the use of all emphatic expletives and pride themselves, especially in graceful bows and genuflections, polite quotations and exquisite small talk in the presence of ladies. They have various other accomplishments of a less public nature which we beg them to excuse us for failing to mention.

May 31, 1869. JUSTICE.

We learn from Berlin that a Prussian officer who was in the Confederate service during our war, and who was on duty at Charleston, has communicated to the Prussian Government the secret of the torpedo of American invention, which was found very serviceable in the defense of the Charleston harbor. Experiments were lately made at Kiel with this particular torpedo, in the presence of naval and military officers designed by the government; and they were perfectly successful, as they blew a vessel which had been prepared for the purpose, all to pieces. The officer (Von Shelim) who communicated the secret, has received an appointment on the Staff of the Prussian service.

An Alexandria dispatch states that on April 21, a timely discovery was made of an attempt to assassinate the Viceroy. An explosive machine, with a powder train leading to the door, and attached by a tube to the gas pipe, was found under the seat of the Viceroy's box in a theatre at Cairo. The Viceroy was apprised of the projected attempt on his life, and stayed away. The perpetrators were unknown, but several persons had been arrested on suspicion. His Highness had received the congratulations of the foreign Ministers and Egyptian functionaries on his escape.

For the Carolina Spartan.

Last Sunday at Cherokee.

MR. EDITOR: Last Sunday being the day set apart for the dedication of the new Church built by the mystic brotherhood, at Cherokee Springs, we proceeded to that place, and arrived there after an hour and a half's ride. Though it was quite early, we found a large number of persons already assembled, and they continued to congregate from the surrounding country, and from the village, until the assemblage had increased in numbers to an extent seldom seen in the country. The expected ministers arrived—the Revs. A. H. Lester and R. C. Oliver. At the close of the singing by the Choir, Mr. Lester read as his first lesson, a part of Solomon's Prayer at the Dedication of the First Temple. He read a very appropriate hymn, and offered prayer, which was impressive upon the entire congregation. Mr. Oliver read a second lesson, selected from one of the Gospels. Mr. Lester then announced as his text—"XXVII Psalm, 4 verse." For fifty minutes he held the attention of his hearers. The speaker increased in warmth of manner, and with marked effect upon the audience. The writer never heard this learned divine, when he appeared to have greater liberty, or to have been more deeply impressed with the spirit of his calling. The services were closed with an appropriate prayer by Mr. Oliver, singing and the benediction.

We earnestly hope and believe that a cord will be struck on this occasion, that will continue to vibrate for many days to come. Will not all good people join the prayer of the preacher, "that the little building at that place may be a nucleus, around which many may gather, and from which many may be gathered to the garner above. So mote it be. W. B.

Important to School Teachers.

The follow is a joint resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to apportion the several Counties the appropriation of \$25,000 authorized in General Order No. 139, of December 3, 1867, for the support of free schools, same to be paid over to the respective County Treasurers, in order to pay claims of Teachers:

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the State Treasurer be, and he is hereby, authorized to apportion to the several Counties of the State, according to the number of their Representatives in the lower branch of the General Assembly, the appropriation of twenty five thousand dollars authorized in General Order No. 130, issued by General Canby, and bearing date December 3, 1867, for the support of free schools, and to pay over the amount each County may be entitled to under said apportionment to the Treasurer thereof, who shall be, and is hereby, empowered to pay the claims of all teachers for services rendered in this County during the year commencing October 31, 1867, in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid General Order, after said claims shall have been certified by the School Commissioners of said County and approved by the State Superintendent of Education. Provided, That all such claims shall be presented for payment on or before the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1869. And provided, further, That, if, in any County, the amount of claims presented shall be in excess of the amount of money apportioned to said County, said claims shall be paid *pro rata*.

Approved March 26, 1869.

JOSPH FOSTER, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Free Schools urges upon teachers having claims, to present them on or before the 18th of June, that said claims may be certified to as required and forwarded to the State Superintendent of Education for his approval, and returned and presented for payment before the thirtieth day of June, inst., as provided in the above Act. We advise teachers to present their claims by the fifteenth inst., to secure payment.

England and the United States.

The London correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes:

When it was known that Mr. Beverdy Johnson's Alabama treaty had been so unanimously rejected, it was felt that some further demand was likely to be made upon the Government, but I am sure no one dreamed for a moment how extensive that demand would be. The enormous character it now assumes has taken nearly every one's breath away, and the whole community is now pondering over the magnificent combinations figures contained in Mr. Sumner's speech. The speech is, under all the circumstances, accepted as representing the views and intentions of the United States Government, and it is fully expected that Mr. Mowley will come here instructed to make in form the demands implied by its language. The immediate effect upon the public mind has been, of course, exactly what might have been expected.

The view taken of the subject is this: That the new demand is to be, first, a public humble apology on the part of this country, through its government, for its erroneous course during the recent war; and secondly, the payment something like 400,000,000 sterling in the shape of damages. To this the unanimous voice gives but one reply, viz: That neither proposition can or shall be entertained for a moment. I have before me at this moment the articles on the subject from all the leading British journals, friendly and unfriendly to the United States, and numerous private letters from English friends of both those characters, and they all breathe the same spirit. They are couched in various tones of indignation, regret and resentment; but they all evince the same determination to resist both of these demands, if need be, to the very death.

A Washington correspondent says that the report of the triple alliance of European powers to provide against American aggressions is regarded by the Cabinet as a stock jobbing report. It is stated that General Grant himself is rather pleased with the idea, and it is very evident that he is in favor of a war. Some of the members of the Cabinet are anxious to know what part the Southern leaders would take in case of a rupture. The Richmond Enquirer suggests that they ask Gen. Longstreet, Many "ex-rebel" soldiers, we doubt not, in case of a war would be willing to follow him into the custom houses.

A London despatch announces that it is now definitely ascertained that the rumor of a triple alliance against the United States is without any foundation.

General News.

WASHINGTON.—It is reliably stated that Boutwell, after hearing Opydyke, determines to persist in selling \$2,000,000 in gold and buying \$1,000,000 in bonds weekly; until the bonds are placed in a sinking fund that will reach \$26,000,000. This policy involves the sale of nearly 60,000,000 of gold.

The Union Pacific Railroad has organized. Oliver Ames, President; John Duffie, Vice-President; John G. M. Williams Treasurer. Nearly all the Directors are Massachusetts men.

MOBILE.—A fire occurred on Commerce, between St. Michael and St. Louis streets, last night, by which Childress & Davis, grocery dealers, Foster & Gardner, F. E. Stillawreck & Brother, commission merchants, Ober & Anderson, feed store, and Baker & Co., forwarding merchants, were burnt out. Col. L. T. Wooltraff, one of the most prominent business men, and President of the Board of Trade, lost his life. Two others were seriously injured by the falling walls. The loss is estimated at between \$10,000 and \$50,000.

NEW ORLEANS.—The sale of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad took place this morning, by virtue of an order from the United States Circuit Court, under the auspices of ex United States Marshall F. J. Hyatt. The principal interests represented were the Illinois Central Railroad, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, the bond holders of the road and Charles Morgan. The road was knocked off at \$2,050,000. Mr. Whitney announced that it was the intention of Mr. Morgan, who was present, to immediately set about extending the road to the Sabine.

There can be no longer the slightest doubt that the crop is at least twenty to twenty-five days later than usual, and that the stand is generally very deficient. If the season should become more favorable at an early day, a fair crop may be made, but this is quite uncertain. [Augusta Chronicle, 27th.

News Items.

Snow is still a foot deep in Vermont on the Westfield and Montgomery Road.

The two hundredth anniversary of the Old South Church, in Boston, was observed on Sunday.

Hay is \$30 a ton in the Northern part of Vermont, and in some sections the cattle are said to be starving.

Senator Sprague has been invited to address the Augusta Labor Union, but owing to pressing engagements he will be forced to postpone it until next fall.

There is a man in Chicago who possesses a remarkable memory that he is employed by the various benevolent societies to remember the poor.

"Cleanliness is next to godliness;" and this is the reason, my little dears, why you are put in the tub on Saturday night, before being taken to church on Sunday morning.

Returns from Abbeville and Union indicate the entire Democratic ticket for County officers was elected. In Darlington and Fairfield the Republican nominees were successful.

Two snakes caught in M'riden, Conn., were put in a glass case. One of them bit the other, which died immediately afterwards. It then bit itself, and so committed suicide, like Byron's scorpion.

A cruel transition from romance to reality was that experienced by a Cincinnati girl the other evening, who tried to drown herself for love, but was rescued and looked up over night on a charge of drunkenness.

The novel point of order was raised in the Massachusetts Legislature recently, whether the member who has the floor has a right to speak so loud as to disturb members who are engaged in conversation.

Indiana divorcees do not always let off the divorced very easily. One law, who played for a divorce, got the decree, but lost with his wife, his child and all his property, in the way of alimony and costs.

The manager of a menagerie in Belgium recently took the place of his "lion tamer," who was sick. He got along very well until the lions became hungry, when they ate him.

The Columbia Phoenix is informed upon good authority that arrangements are being made to survey a railroad route from Frog Level to some point on the Columbia and Augusta Road, near Leesville.

GREENLY ON THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTHERN RADICALS.—Horace Greely has written to the editor of the Wheeling Intelligencer a letter, in which he gives the Southern radicals generally a bit of advice. The letter is as follows:

NEW YORK, November 18, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 16th. Its leading positions have long been understood and appreciated in this quarter. Now hear me.

Every year 1,000 of your rebels die, and 1,000 (or more) of their sons become of age. You can't disfranchise them. You have now 5,000 majority. Six years at furthest will convert this into a rebel majority of 1,000. Then the rebels will be enfranchised in spite of you, and the blacks will be left under foot and you under estimate these at 2,000. Go your own way, and see if the rebels can't have you under foot in less than six years.

I speak from a wide experience when I tell you that your house is built on the sand. It cannot stand. Every year will see the passions of the war cool and the demand for amnesty strengthened. Now you can amnesty the rebels. Soon the question will be, shall they amnesty you? Look at Kentucky and read your certain fate in theirs. Yours,

HORACE GREENLY.

LONDON.—The press continue bitter Alabama claims articles. The Standard (Tory) bitterly assailed the radicals for addressing Americans in language of affection and admiration. The flatteries with which Americans have been besmeared are the causes of their present menacing attitude. No man with English blood in his veins should deal with Mr. Sumner's speech in such a feeble and unmanly strain. America had been deceived into the belief that England would meekly endure insult and humbly submit to chastisement, and had all but committed itself. A message addressed to such a nation as England could only be answered by a challenge. America had the plain facts of the late war, and cannot be humbugged into the belief that the bulk of the English people approved of such assertions, to make Americans believe that England is telling lies to escape from a thrashing. We are never guilty of the meanness of denying the sympathies we entertained, in order to escape the displeasure of a successful party. The educated classes are the nation; the masses are only their followers.